

Washington, in relation to the battle on Sunday, says that our [Federal] loss was from seventy-five to one hundred in

WINCHESTER, VA., March 24.—The rebels have been driven back to Strasburg, with heavy loss.

One French officer came up here [Norfolk] to-day. All is quiet here.

FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst. has arrived.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell called attention to

Lord Russell replied to the proof advanced by Lord Campbell of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the effort made by the North to render it effective. He considered that the want of cotton in the English market was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He added that the renewal of the old feeling between the North

and South was impossible, and he hoped that the North would consent to a peaceful separation of the States. He trusted that within three months the war would cease, leaving emancipation as possible to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He said that no formal communication had been made by the French government in regard to the

The ship *Manna*, at Liverpool from Bombay, fell in with the crew *Fagerlin*, from London for New York, with her crew in a starving condition, and supplied them.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling of Australasian gold recently arrived in England.

LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—American securities were firm. The steamer Asia arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton.—The market closed dull.

Sales on Monday and Tuesday of 8,000 bales, 3,000 of which were taken by speculators and exporters. Prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

RICHMOND, VA., March 27th, 1862

improved upon to suit the intense hostility of the United States District Attorney. We shall not regret the bilious sourness of that lame and cross-eyed pettifogger and his intense hate and besotted prejudices all gloriously brought forth against us, the South and Great Britain. If the mere spitting forth of ven-

Northern papers of the 23d inst., say that during the fight at Winchester Gen. Shields (Federal) was struck by a piece of shell on the left arm, shattering it. It was afterwards amputated.

The Yankees had eighteen thousand engaged, and twelve thousand held in reserve.

Gen. Jackson's force altogether was six thousand; one regiment was held in reserve, and eighteen hundred did not come up in time.

Our Government is satisfied with the result.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order for all
frailhearted men to return to duty immediately.

For the Journal,

Four Fifteen, March 26th, 1962.

Messrs. Fulton & Porter, I have been thinking of your
Journalist's Association being involved in your
journalism.

Wm. A. Fulton

We have talked and pow-wow'd too much. The time has come for *action*, *wigwags*, *deem'd*, *sign*.

action. Who has done his best among us yet? Are there not resources left as whereby we may make our home secure, our families quiet? Can we do nothing more to drive back the foe from our midst? We want *action*, *action*, prompt, energetic action. Begin it in Wilmington. Uproot the miserable sowing Shylock,

who, like Vampires, are drawing the life blood from our soldiery, and making themselves fat from their diabolical speculations. Proof, and drive them out from our district. Institute a Committee of Enquiry, whose business it shall be to ascertain the names of the persons who have been paid for the Daily Low, especially for the above said, and other, papers, and to cause them to be shown up in this, our grand, noble, and glorious nation.

We took a run into her Majesty's dominions, among other places visited Niagara Falls. Even in the evidences of Niagara falls we saw, for the "Clinton," we found refugees from North Carolina and Virginia, signs of a broken Union.

Learn for what purpose councils of our neutrals are held! Visit these secret conclaves that met in Mr. ———'s store. Count the Yankee noses there and then search for flags, ready provided for Mr. Baronside's grand entrée! Tell you, Messrs. Editors, there are enemies, damnable enemies in Wilmington, who ought

[illegible]

cause that I should speak freely, I will speak as if in the iron-clad steamer. It can be truly, it ought to be immediately begun. Let the citizens of the Cape Fear subscribe and pay into this fund. Let every *Captain* from the District give \$160 towards it; every 1st Lieutenant \$50; every 2d Lieutenant \$25, and let all of

love their native Cape Fear, its spreading fields and flowing water, give freely to defend the right. I hold a small position among the soldiery who have arms in their hands wherewith to fight. I am already proud enough, Heaven knows! but I would sacrifice my life, begar my wife, put my children in rags, burn the last

I should like to have it, in my power to contribute something towards our defense, and am willing to give \$100 now, to the construction of any work of defense on the Cape Fear. Yours, &c., J. M. W. J.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1818 REGIMENT N. C. V.,
MARCH 24th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, Captain
Hawes was requested to act as Chairman, who explained

The Chairman appointed E. E. Blake Secretary, and the following resolutions were adopted for the consideration of the meeting: viz: E. E. Blake, J. F. Croom and A. Pidgeon, who reported the following preliminary and resolutions:

[illegible]

Respected 2d. That the death of Mr. Henry our country's shouting, while thousands of the *idols* waved from the house and windows—birds without count were pronounced under—a sacred Conquering hero Cyprien "Le Marsillais!" &c. We quietly asked a friend all this was for? He replied it was to welcome

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

—Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, Chm'n.

EDWIN E. BLAKE, Sec'y.

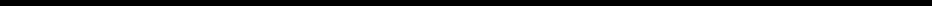
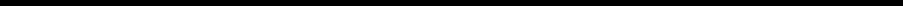
We extract the following items from the Memphis *Advertiser* of the 20th inst.:
PRICE AND VAN DORN.—These generals of the Western Division of the Confederate army are said to be five miles apart in Western Arkansas, either near Bureau or Fort Smith. As they have been there for some time, it is probable that they will remain.

EDUCATED HUSBAND. We learn that these pillars threatened by a strong column of the enemy advancing from Nashville, and doubtless led by General Buell in person, who is attempting to intercept the junction of Johnston with Beauregard. Some, however, consider it feint to divide the attention of our

Generally, while the blow is struck at Corinth, or at least in any other direction.

CORINTH.—It is not improbable that, before another week closes, we shall have to record the incidents of a great battle at or near this place. While it is said the enemy is approaching cautiously and in great force, we

opening a road as he advances, it is too important a point to be yielded without a struggle. But our Generals know best, and with unhesitating confidence in their sagacity and skill, we commit everything to their hands.



J. J. STEWART, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the
Salisbury *Banner*, announces in the last issue of the
paper that his printers have all volunteered for the war
and that he goes with them, so that until the war closes
the publication of that paper must be suspended.

We are now, however, enabled to inform our readers that this whole matter has been undertaken by the Confederate Government, to an extent only limited by the resources of this State and section in materials and labor. These we all know are limited. The effort to construct an iron-clad boat separate and independent of the government would only have the effect of dividing the resources available in this section, and of delaying and confusing the operations of the government for accomplishing the very same end. The general good could be best promoted by co-operating with the naval authorities, not competing with them. By ascertaining from Mr. Cassiday, or Mr. Berry, or from Capt. Mace the kind of timber wanted and getting it promptly, fair prices being paid. Of where labor can be had, or iron or other materials can be got.

Public opinion, and, measurably, public action is to be apt to resemble a pendulum which, having reached the centre, will not dwell upon it, but will vibrate to one side or the other. If, like that pendulum, it has swung away to the right hand of the correct centre, it is nearly certain to complete the likeness by swinging away in turn as far to the left. We have sometimes thought, much as we can and do appreciate the marked change and very great improvement which the suppression of the liquor traffic has produced, that possibly the

On Saturday last we had the pleasure of seeing the Reverend Mr. Martin from Beaufort, which place he left a little over a week ago, and from him we learned how the report originated. It would seem that a citizen of Onslow county got a pass to go to Newbern to look after a runaway negro, and the Federal picket then at Shepstonets, the depot on the Railroad near Beaufort, told him that boats and troops were to go to Swaneboro' that day (some day of the week before last). This was told to Mr. Martin and he repeated it as told to him. It soon assumed a positive form, that they were at Swaneboro', and that Mr. Martin right there from there said so.

Mr. Martin saw the Nashville go out. The Fort is not either blown up or evacuated, nor is it short of provisions or likely to be.

FROM BELOW.—The Confederate steamer Savannah at-
tacked the steamer Robt. Harbarnham fired on Friday morn-
ing, by the Federal batteries near Wall's Cut. No damage
to either. The Harbarnham proceeded to Augustine Creek
and the Savannah returned. Savannah Republican, 28th inst.

GENERAL WALKER.—We regret very much to learn, from
our own city edition went to press, that Gen. Walker's de-
parture has taken an unfavorable turn, presenting sym-
ptoms which gave much alarm for the result. With the best of man-
agement and good fortune, it is to be hoped, the situation
still hope may be spared to his country and his friends.
Savannah Republican, 28th inst.

LIEUT. MORGAN, OF GEN. CRITTENDEN'S STAFF, brother of Ca-
ptain Morgan, reports that the four missing men of Captain
Morgan's company were taken to the fort and are held in
separate cells, and some in with ten prisoners.

General Lovell, commanding at New Orleans, has issued the following order: "All process from any court of law or equity in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the rejection of the families of soldiers now in the service of the Government, either on land or water, for past past due, is hereby suspended, and no such collections shall be forced until further orders."

CONCLUSIONS

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